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## REVIEWS.

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*Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus.* Von JOSEF STAMMHAMMER. Zweite Auflage. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1893. Pp. 4+303, large 8vo. M. 10.

*Bibliographie der Socialpolitik.* Von JOSEF STAMMHAMMER. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1896. Pp. 4+648, large 8vo. M. 18.

*Wegweiser durch die neuere Literatur der Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften.* Von OTTO MÜHLBRECHT. Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1893. Pp. 28+748, large 8vo. M. 36.

IT HAS seemed desirable to notice these three works together, because they represent, probably, the most notable attempts to compile comprehensive bibliographies covering the newer phases of the social sciences.

The *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus* forms the first installment of a series of bibliographies projected by Josef Stammhammer, the librarian of the Juridisch-politischer Lese-Verein in Vienna, and designed to cover the field of "socialökonomischer Literatur." The *Bibliographie der Socialpolitik* forms the second work of the series. Other volumes will deal with the bibliography of "theoretischer Nationalökonomie," "Volkswirtschaftspolitik," and "Finanzwissenschaft."

The scope of the *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus* is fairly well indicated by its title. But the compiler has chosen to give a broad scope to the content of the terms socialism and communism, and has included in this volume topics only distantly related to socialism and communism in the narrow sense. The work contains titles of magazine articles and pamphlets as well as books. The main body of the publication consists of an alphabetical author list of each single book, pamphlet or article included. These entries give title in full, or nearly so, size, place, and date of publication, but do not give price. A subject index follows, in which the authors

are arranged under several hundred heads, with a page reference to the full title in the author list. A notable and valuable feature of the work is the space given to publications which have served as the organs of socialistic parties and communistic experiments. The contents of these are given in full. In the present state of bibliographical science, omissions are unavoidable. But I have discovered no important omissions of English books from the *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus*, and believe that it approximates quite closely to completeness.

The title of the second work, *Bibliographie der Socialpolitik*, is ambiguous. The preface defines it only in the most general way. It will be found to contain a class of literature best described to Americans as that dealing with movements for social reform and amelioration. Indeed, it seems to me that the phrase "social reform" might be used in its title with even more propriety than in the recently published *Encyclopedia of Social Reform*. That the term *Socialpolitik* has no other content than this in Stammhammer's work is shown by the works which he lists under this specific head in the index. We find the following writings in English: Brooks, J. G., *Patriarchal vs. Social Remedies*; Channing, W. E., *Works*; Edwards, C., *The Policy of Labor*; Jevons, W. S., *Methods of Social Reform*; *Observations on Political and Social Reform*; Sullivan, E., *Ten Chapters on Social Reform*. The *Social Economist* enjoys the distinction of being the only English magazine listed under this head.

In a work covering so broad a field important omissions are to be expected. We find them, few under some topics, wholesale under others. Under heads relating to social reform in general, and to labor, they appear to be few. I have noticed the omission among English books of: Gibbins, *English Social Reformers*; McNeill, *Labor Movement*; Toynbee, *Industrial Revolution in England*; Woods, *English Social Movements*. But for a bibliography which lays special emphasis on "poverty," "charity," and "benevolence," in all countries, the omissions in American literature in this field are painful. We find no mention in the author list of the names, Hale, Henderson, Lowell, Sanborn, Warner, Wines. No articles are listed from *Charities Review* or *Lend a Hand*, none from the *Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections*.

Although, in general, Stammhammer's two publications are exclusive as regards each other, there seems to be a little uncertainty as to

this both in the preface and in the contents of the later work. The same subject heading is often repeated, and the same books listed a second time. Thus under "Condition of the Poor" we find that about one-half the titles have been relisted in the second publication. Under the "Woman Question" nearly all have been taken over. What makes the matter still worse, we are given no reference from the heading in the second publication to that in the first. This is, to say the least, poor workmanship. The arrangement and technique of the two publications are uniform. The rather large Roman type is a comfort to the eye, but destructive to space. It seems to me that the giving of full titles and the repetition in full in the case of translations might be dispensed with in favor of completeness in the number of entries.

Mühlbrecht's *Wegweiser* covers the well-known field of *Rechts- und Staatswissenschaften*. It is made up, as the author states, with a frankness very pleasing in comparison with the ambiguity of Stammhammer's preface, mainly of selections from the works which were announced during the years 1868-92, in the bimonthly publication, *Allgemeine Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschaften*, of which the author is editor. The remainder of the titles, perhaps one-sixth, are of an earlier date than 1868, and selected from the antiquarian stock of Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. The first edition of the work appeared in 1886. The present edition, double the size of the first, contains about 32,000 titles, which is about twice the number contained in Stammhammer's *Bibliographie der Socialpolitik*. These are all brought into the compass of a single volume by a skillful shortening of titles and manipulation of type. The entries contain all the necessary items, including price. The titles are arranged systematically according to a scheme partly original with the author. The headings and subheadings of this scheme are prefixed as a table of contents. The book is also provided with a very detailed author and subject index. The contents of the *Wegweiser* takes its color, perhaps, from the business of Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. It is very complete for the literature of legal and political science in Germany, less complete for other countries and topics not strictly belonging to these sciences. America, as usual, fares badly. Omissions occur like: Ford's *Pamphlets on the Constitution*; Hart's *Introduction to the Study of the Federal Government*; Jameson's *Constitutional Conventions*; Wilson's *The State*. For such topics as "Poverty," "Labor Question," "Insurance," etc., it is much inferior to Stammhammer's second work. Nearly all the

titles in the *Wegweiser*, under topics covered by the *Bibliographie der Sozialpolitik*, will be found incorporated in the latter.

To use the three bibliographies to best advantage, one needs to remember that the *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus* contains much that relates to labor and not a little which relates to various other questions of social reform; that the *Bibliographie der Sozialpolitik* contains the bulk of the literature pertaining to social reforms and amelioration in general, and that of slavery and state socialism; that the *Wegweiser* is to be used for the literature of legal and political science proper, but may be disregarded as to other topics, in favor of the *Bibliographie der Sozialpolitik*.

In arrangement the *Wegweiser* is easily superior to the other two works, especially for the use of those who have to consult the book frequently and thus become familiar with its system of classification. Thus one who is working "insurance" will be able to turn at once to the whole array of full titles, instead of having to look under half a dozen different headings and then turn back in the case of each title to the full entry, as it is necessary to do in using Stammhammer's work. For occasional use, as in a public library, the advantages might be largely reversed, were it not for the full analytical index also provided by Mühlbrecht. But if Stammhammer continues to use the same style of subject index in his publications, it is to be hoped that he will at least lay out the work systematically and then follow the scheme rigidly, so that, when a new volume is announced by him, we may expect new matter and nothing else.

Considered from the point of view of the bibliographer's art, the *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus* can be commended because it is nearly complete; the *Wegweiser* will pass, because it is systematic, compact, and convenient for all classes of users; but the *Bibliographie der Sozialpolitik* is a hopeless case. On the side of utility, however, Stammhammer's second work can be heartily commended. The author is also to be praised for his substantial effort in both his publications to put magazine articles alongside the other literature of subjects to which they relate. The list of American magazines which he has gone through for the *Bibliographie der Sozialpolitik* contains the most of our leading journals which deal with economic, political, and social science. The list should be increased in his next publication. And if he is especially concerned with "scientific" magazines, it might be well to revise it.

Students of theoretical sociology will get little comfort from any of the three publications. We may, perhaps, assume that Stammhammer has not dealt and does not intend to deal with the literature of legal and political science, because of Mühlbrecht's work. But no such difficulty would be met in the field of sociology. It is much to be hoped that in a future publication Stammhammer will decide to add still another volume to his series, one which shall contain a class fit to receive the title of the work of his distinguished countryman, *Bau und Leben des socialen Körpers*. C. H. HASTINGS.

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*Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development.* A Study in Social Psychology. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Professor in Princeton University. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897. Pp. xiv+574.

THE problem which Professor Baldwin sets himself is "to inquire to what extent the principles of the development of the individual mind apply also to the evolution of society."

Any scientific conception of society must offer solutions of at least three problems: (1) the uniformities or generalizations represented in social institutions, customs, beliefs, etc.; (2) the exceptions or particular variations which find most conspicuous expressions in geniuses; (3) the real or alleged conflict between social and individual interests.

Professor Baldwin offers as an organon with which to coördinate and interpret these phenomena what he terms "the dialectic of personal growth." This is the key to his whole system. As it gains gradually in definiteness and precision with the progress of the work, its unifying service becomes more and more apparent.

The growth of the person is described as a process involving, first, the recognition of external groups of characteristics or acts which constitute vague *projective* personalities; second, the imitation of these acts or attitudes by which the self appropriates them, *i. e.*, makes them a part of *subjective* personality; third, the reading back into others of these subjective materials, which renders them *ejective*. By this give-and-take process the same elements are appropriated and assimilated by the individuals of a given society, so that a common personality, a *socius*, is gradually formed in the consciousness of each. More than